

RAIL STRIKERS ORDERED BACK; JEER NEWS PORTER'S WIFE ON STAND TO UPHOLD ALIBI

TO-NIGHT'S WEATHER—Fair and warmer.

Get the Country
Back on Peace Basis

The

Evening

World.

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER—Fair and warmer.

FINAL
EDITION

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IN GREATER NEW YORK

EVEN UNION MEN PROTEST CLOTHING CUTTERS' DEMAND FOR MORE PAY AND LESS WORK

Would Cost Public That Wears the
Clothes \$4,000,000 a Year Added
to Present High Prices—Inside
Facts Show Huge Sum for Radi-
cal Leaders to Divide.

With overalls clutched and old clothes clutched forming everywhere as a protest against the high prices of men's and boys' clothing, it became known to-day that workers in this industry in New York City have presented demands for wage increases and reduction in production which will add nearly \$4,000,000 to the wholesale prices of men's and boys' clothing.

Before publishing the details of the new demands, the following letter, received by The Evening World from a member of the Cutters' Union, is presented:

To the Editor of The Evening World:—
I am a member of one of the clothing cutters' local unions, and working for union wages, under union rules, etc. There was a meeting at Beethoven Hall a few days ago, and the object was, to make more demands on the manufacturers. The new demands are these: \$60 per week (an increase of \$9), 52 weeks a year (steady employment), and less production.

As far as the 52 weeks are concerned, that is no more than fair; but \$60 and "less production" are the two that will cause a general strike. We men never asked the unions for an increase, we are as one satisfied with \$51 if we get 50 weeks' work per year. So by what authority have the union officials the right to make those demands? They make them at our expense, because we are each assessed a day's pay to fight our case if necessary. And if there is no fight, and we get these demands, where is our \$9.27 gone to—a day's pay from 60,000 men (the sum of \$600,000)—where does that money go, besides the \$2 per month which we pay for dues? If the union officials win out, there will be \$600,000 divided somewhere. But the clothing workers will only get their \$9 increase, and, as in every case of a raise, we lose out in the end by being laid off more often, regardless of the 52-week contract.

A boss can't keep a man standing around looking pretty and pay him \$60 for it—that much I know. What the union ought to do is to allow us to keep right on working for \$51 and in the mean time negotiate with the employers for a 52-week contract. The more money we get, the less value it will have. We do not want more money; we want steady employment, if anything.

My idea is that it is only a scheme on the part of the radical leaders to reap a harvest—at our expense. Then, if they lose, we will probably be walking the streets. And will the leaders worry? I should say not! They will have the \$600,000 to divide; why should they worry?

This is a serious matter, and I think that if your editorial column would give this subject striking publicity, I am sure the union leaders will think twice before making the demand for \$60 and less production; 52 weeks is a fair demand, or at least 50 weeks.

This demanding has got to stop somewhere, and soon, and when this complaint comes from within the ranks, the question should be taken up by a paper with a good reputation, like The Evening World.

These demands are ruining the workers themselves and have got to stop right now. Nip it in the bud before it is too late. Publicity will open the eyes of the public and the Government and union leaders, and that's all that is needed. Trusting to see The Evening World take up this fight at once, I remain
A GOOD AMERICAN.

Investigation by The Evening World shows that approximately 4,000 cutters have presented demands to the manufacturers for an increase of \$9 a week. They receive at present \$51 a week and demand a minimum of \$60. Examiners and inspectors, who now receive \$41, have demanded \$50. In addition, the cutters demand that they be guaranteed fifty-two weeks' employment a year. They also demand a reduction in the number of "lays" that constitute a day's work. A "lay" is a pile of cloth laid out for cutting. At the office of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association of New York it was said the reduction asked for in the number of "lays" would amount to a cut of about 25 per cent. in production if the workers' demands were granted. It was estimated this loss in production would amount to \$2,000,000 a year, and that if the wage increase were granted it would mean about \$1,875,000 more. All this to be added to the wholesale prices of men's and boys' clothing and passed along to the retailer and the public. No denial was made that the increase would be passed along to the public if the demands are granted.

The demands were presented by J.

MRS. A. D. PORTER,
SKETCHED AT TRIAL
OF HER HUSBAND



MRS. AUGUSTUS D. PORTER

MRS. PORTER GOES
ON STAND TO AID
HUSBAND'S ALIBI

Ex-Police Deputy's Wife Begins Her Testimony in His Behalf.

SMITH OPENS ATTACK.

Tries to Break Down Defendant's Story of Whereabouts—On Night of Raid.

Mrs. Augustus Drum Porter, wife of the former Third Deputy Police Commissioner, on trial in General Sessions charged with neglect of duty, took the witness stand this afternoon to corroborate her husband's statement that he was at his home, No. 67 West 68th Street, with her on the night of Nov. 12, when detectives said they found him in a disorderly flat with a woman.

Mrs. Porter had not just outside the court room door since the opening of court, waiting to testify. She is young looking in spite of her silvery gray hair; slender and determined looking. She was apparently eager for a contest of wits with Assistant District Attorney Smith in her husband's defense. Mrs. Porter wore a black hat with a bright green feather around it, and a fur trimmed dark walking suit.

The cross-examination of Col. Porter by Smith was savage. Smith went into Porter's career before entering the Police Department as a business man at \$40 a week in a moving picture publicity agency and as the manager of an unsuccessful theatrical district restaurant backed by his wife's money. Smith also went into the alleged efforts of Porter to aid two young women dancing instructors who were arrested.

PORTER QUESTIONED ABOUT VICE AND GAMBLING.

Questions were asked to throw doubt on Porter's statement that he was not officially responsible for vice or gambling conditions last fall; it was shown he was concerned with correspondence at about that time regarding such conditions.

Porter was a stubborn and contentious witness, but was consistent in denying every intimation that there was any error in his testimony of yesterday. Immediately after lunch George Ormsby, assistant clerk of the Police Department, was put on the stand to prove the authenticity of certain correspondence regarding police conditions in July, especially as to the arrest of Salie Cohen and Julia Kahn by Policeman Ganson and another, dressed as officers of the United States Army.

Smith began his attack on Porter by inquiring into Porter's business activities before he became an employee of the Police Department. Porter said he was office manager at \$40 a week of a concern organized by Charles R. Macaulay for putting cartoons in movie films; his apartment rent at the time was \$2,400. He had no other income. Porter could not remember the names of

(Continued on Second Page.)

BIG STOCK SLUMP IN CLOSING HOUR; U. S. BONDS DROP

Sensational Decline Carries
Prices One to Eight Points
—New Low for Liberties.

A sensational decline in stocks took place in the closing hour of the Stock Exchange to-day. The movement affected practically all lists, ranging from one to eight points off.

Liberty bonds were also affected, first 4s dropping \$2.80. Second 4s were off 90 cents, and other issues declined from 4 cents and more.

The decline in Liberty bonds is described by bankers as the result of a continued selling movement under way for several weeks, with the artificial support from the Government's decision to remove the purchasing bonds for funds.

Some of the most important declines were in the following stocks, the quotations being given at 2:45 o'clock: General Motors, high, 32 1/2; low, 29; decline to-day, 3 1/2. Crucible Steel, high, 24 1/2; low, 23 1/2; decline to-day, 1 1/2. Mexican Petroleum, high, 18 1/2; low, 17 1/2; decline to-day, 1 1/2. U. S. Steel, high, 102 1/2; low, 100 1/2; decline, 2 1/2. Stromberg Carl, high, 90 1/2; low, 80; decline to-day, 10 1/2. Baldwin Locomotive, high, 121 1/2; low, 122; decline to-day, 9 1/2.

Rails followed the drop of the industrials to a lesser extent. Practically all the leading issues suffered.

LEGISLATURE DROPS ALL WHISKEY LAWS.

Leaders Agree to Take No Action
Until United States Supreme
Court Has Decided.

ALBANY, April 21.—From the situation this afternoon it seems that the Legislature may adjourn on Saturday without passing either the Prohibition Enforcement or the 2-53 Per Cent. Bills. At a conference of the legislative leaders who attended, it is said by George A. Flynn, it is thought that an agreement was arrived at whereby if no attempt was made to pass the Beer Bill Senator Thompson would not make his motion to discharge the Senate Judiciary Committee from consideration of his Enforcement Bill.

Voluted Not be constitutional.

BONUS PLAN NOW DOOMED, WITH NATION FACING DEFICIT OF \$4,000,000,000 JUNE 30

Congress Fails in Economy Pledges;
Passes Buck to Men in Khaki—
Good Warns Bid for 4,800,000
Soldier Vote May Bring Wrath
of 100,000,000 Others.

By Martin Green.

(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)
WASHINGTON, April 21.—The Congress of the United States having found itself unable to solve the simple problem of reducing taxation and cutting down the high cost of living, by the exercise of functions assigned to it by the Constitution, has called upon the veterans of the war with Germany to lighten the burden of taxpayers. The Congress now attempts to pass the buck to the 4,800,000 men who wore the khaki during all or part of the late war.

Readers of The Evening World will recall that this newspaper has consistently, for months past, enlightened them as to the state of the finances of the Nation. They have been kept informed about the way expenditures have been floated to the level of a country still at war. Said readers are in position at this time, and will be positioned more advantageously in the future, to appreciate not only the state of the country in relation to money on hand and to be called for, but the state of mind of the statesmen in charge of the Government who have tried to sell words for votes.

The optimistic correspondent of The Evening World wrote from Washington under date of Feb. 27: "The deficit on June 30 next will total, it is estimated, in round numbers, \$3,000,000,000 and the estimated increase in the deficit during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, is \$380,000,000."

The Evening World correspondent was over optimistic—he was, in fact, foolishly optimistic. For Representative James W. Good of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said on the floor of the House yesterday:

DEFICIT OF \$4,000,000,000 AT END OF JUNE.

"But I want to call the attention of the House to the fact that we are confronted with a condition and not a theory. On the 30th day of last June there was a deficit in the Treasury of about \$3,300,000,000. That deficit was evidenced by short time certificates. Economical as we have tried to be, without appropriations for bonuses to the soldiers, there will be a deficit in the Treasury on 30th of June next of more than \$4,000,000,000."

Having his estimates of Feb. 27 upon information obtained from statements furnished with the conduct of the affairs of the United States, The Evening World correspondent put the deficit facing the people at the end of the current fiscal year at \$3,000,000,000, and from the same sources of information he figured the increase in the deficit for the succeeding fiscal year at \$380,000,000.

Between Feb. 27 and this date the figures, official, have been revised upward, as follows:
The country at the end of the current fiscal year will face a Treasury deficit of \$4,000,000,000 net \$3,000,000,000 as dreamed by the optimist.

The deficit at the end of the current fiscal year will exceed by \$620,000,000 the total deficit estimated on Feb. 27 by the statesmen in charge of the legislative end of the country's finances, as that which the country would shoulder on June 30, 1921.

After all, the readers of The Evening World have not been far out of

(Continued on Second Page.)

OUTLAWS IN N. Y. DISTRICT WILL LEAVE WAGE DEMANDS IN HANDS OF BROTHERHOODS

Spokesman In Washington Orders
Men in Metropolitan District to
Return Immediately to Their Jobs
and Bows to Recognized Unions.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—An agreement with the railroad brotherhood unions under which the "outlaw" railroad strikers in the metropolitan district of New York will return to work immediately, was announced to-day by Edward McHugh, spokesman for the strikers.

McHugh said he had abandoned the effort to have the case of the New York men taken up separately by the Railroad Labor Board, and that his committee would return to New York to-day, leaving their case in the hands of the leaders of the regular brotherhoods.

The possibility of several months delay in deciding the wage demands of the 3,000,000 railroad workers developed to-day before the Board.

E. T. Whiter, Chairman of the Wage Commission of the Association of Railway Executives, said considerable time would be required to gather necessary data to place before the board and that answers to a questionnaire sent out by his association could not be obtained under three months.

L. E. Sheppard, President of the Conductors' Brotherhood, declared that since the dispute had been pending sixteen months the roads had had time to gather all necessary information.

Declaring that the roads could delay settlement a year, W. N. Doak, Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, said every month's delay meant the saving of millions of dollars by the roads. He warned that further delay would add to the unrest.

Chairman Barton declared the board would expedite matters and that hearings would continue uninterrupted. S. W. Heberling, President of the Switchmen's Union of North America, will present the demands of that organization to-morrow.

Request for an immediate hearing was filed with the board by E. H. Fitzgerald, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, who said early action was necessary to curb restlessness in his organization.

A report by wire from Washington was read at Grand View Hall to the effect that Chairman McHugh had instructed the men to return to work, leaving the question to be settled by the four grand chiefs. This report was branded as a piece of trickery, and the men have refused to pay any attention to it. They will stand firm until we receive verbal word from Chairman McHugh.

Many of the strikers, before the meeting began got their first knowledge of events at Washington from an Evening World reporter. None of those to whom he spoke seemed surprised or incredulous, but they said it "might be propaganda" and they wanted to "get it straight" from McHugh himself.

The transportation situation in this region showed additional improvement to-day. Passenger service was normal or nearly normal on all roads excepting the Hudson Tubes, where the improvement is about as slow as even the strikers could desire.

The freight situation showed marked improvement according to reports from several railroads. The following are official summaries given out by the individual roads:

Lackawanna—Through and commutation passenger service normal; freight service west of Newark and west of Paterson normal; gradual improvement in the freight yards at Hoboken and Secaucus; 297 cars of coal delivered yesterday and similar prospect for to-day; many carloads of livestock of perishable food and live

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